

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's House

other name/site number: Missouri State Penitentiary Director's House

2. Location

street & number: 700 East Capitol Avenue

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Jefferson City

vicinity: n/a

state: MO county: Cole code: 051 zip code: 65101

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: public-state

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related property listing: n/a

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of Certifying Official _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register _____
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined eligible for the _____
 National Register _____
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined not eligible for the _____
 National Register _____
- ___ removed from the National Register _____
- ___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: domestic _____ Sub: single dwelling _____

Current : government _____ Sub: government office _____

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7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation limestone roof tin
walls brick other concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance. x See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : _____

Areas of Significance: architecture
law

Period(s) of Significance: 1888-1941

Significant Dates : n/a

Significant Person(s): n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell

State significance of property, and justify criteria, considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
x See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): _____

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>572920</u>	<u>4269420</u>	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description: _____ See continuation sheet.

All of inlot number 379 and the westerly 54.38' of inlot 380 in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification: _____ See continuation sheet.

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the Warden's house.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Stacy Sone

Organization: _____ Date: July 9, 1991

Street & Number: 2356 Zion Road Telephone: 314-635-6008

City or Town: Jefferson City State: MO ZIP: 65109

United States Department of the Interior
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Summary

The Warden's residence, located at the corner of East Capitol Avenue and Lafayette Streets in Jefferson City, Missouri, is an intact and representative example of the Queen Anne style. The two story house, built in 1888 by Missouri State Penitentiary inmate labor, underwent changes at the turn-of-the century that gave it its Queen Anne appearance. The house's most outstanding physical characteristics are its stone foundation, rounded tower, and two front porches. It has changed little since 1907 and retains those characteristics that define the Queen Anne style.

Materials

The materials on the exterior of the Warden's house came from the prison property located across Capitol Avenue. The majority of the foundation material is rough limestone blocks laid in regular courses. Under the porches, however, the blocks are concrete and made to match the stone under the house. The house's exterior walls are brick and the roof is tin.

Exterior

The main entry facade of the Warden's house faces north to East Capitol Avenue. This facade is symmetrical with the exception of the rounded tower on one side. This conical roofed tower forms the corner of the east side. A bay that is only wide enough to include a secondary front entrance connects the tower with the center bay. This center bay stands under a gabled roof which intersects with the main hipped roof. A simplified Palladian window is located in this gable. The center bay accommodates a pair of double hung windows on each level. At the base of the window sills are small brackets added for decoration. To the west of the projecting center section is the house's main entrance bay. The entrance includes double wooden doors with recessed panels and a transom above. On the second level is a single pair of windows.

Flanking the center bay are brick porches that replaced the original wooden Queen Anne porches. The porch on the east side abutts the tower and ends on the front edge of the projecting bay. It has a shed roof and brick piers which stand on a brick base. This porch is screened and includes a door on the north and the west sides. The porch on the west

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side of the facade extends from the center bay and wraps around to the house's west facade where it terminates at another projecting bay. This porch is open and has a hipped roof. Like the other porch, it has brick supports and a brick base. Stairs ascend to the house's main entrance on the north side of the porch. The house's center section does not have a porch roof in front of it but there is a concrete surface for easy access across the facade.

The house's west facade consists of four bays. The wrap porch extends in front of the lower level and includes stairs leading to it from the yard. Two windows are located on each level of this bay. In the center of the west facade is a projecting bay under a hipped roof that intersects with the main roof. On the north side of the bay is a single doorway on the first floor and a window on the second level. A semicircular bay extends the center bay even further. This rounded section has its own gabled roof and three windows on each level. The third bay of the west side is even with the first bay but is narrower. Its only opening is a window on both levels of the south side. The end bay of the west facade is recessed and includes a screened porch on the first floor and a garage below.

A 1957 addition extends in front of the first and second levels of the rear facade. This addition is metal sided with windows on each level. Originally, a door and window opened outside from the main house onto a two story porch. The window opening has been enclosed but the door now opens onto the addition.

The east side of the house has four bays. The bay located towards the rear is a plain wall with two windows on each level. A projecting bay with a rounded bay extension is identical to and located exactly opposite the projecting bay on the west side. Recessed between this bay and the tower is a narrow section with a single window on each level. The east facade terminates with the rounded tower on the north side.

Alterations

The Warden's house underwent changes around the turn-of-the century that resulted in its current appearance. The roofline was the earliest of the house's alterations. Originally, it had a flat roof and a crenellated parapet around the perimeter of the house. The tower also was crenellated giving the house a distinctive castle-like appearance. The residents, however, found the flat roof impractical, and in 1899, built a hipped roof to better manage the rain and snow. Gable roofs were added to the projecting bays and a conical roof to the tower¹.

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When the roof pitch changed, the roofline detail changed also. A classical bracketed cornice across the entire roof, including the gables, replaced the crenellation. With these changes, the house transformed from a castellated into a classic example of the Queen Anne style.

The house kept its perfect Queen Anne appearance until 1907 when the wooden Queen Anne porches were removed and replaced by bolder brick porches. The original porches were smaller and fit neatly into the sides of the house. Those built in 1907 were typical of the porches built onto contemporary houses. They are deep and have brick piers that stand on a brick base. Both porches have the same cornice detail as the main house. Although the current porches are not original, they do not detract from the house's impressive character and they indicate the resident's preference for a simpler style that was popular in the early 20th century.

Interior

The interior remains very close to its original appearance. The plan is unaltered and the original interior trim is intact. The fireplaces have ornamental wooden mantels and have retained their 1888 condition. Only two fireplaces have been located but it is likely that future restoration will reveal more. The curved stairway, located in the center of the plan is one of the interior's outstanding features. A horizontally-placed stained-glass window sits over the stair and provides light for the stairway and second floor circulation space.

Site

The walls around the property are made from prison-quarried stone and are nearly as impressive as the house itself. The low stone wall on the Capitol Avenue side still has its original wrought iron fencing. A tall stone retaining wall in the rear of the lot forms the boundary between the back yard and a level area which was once a tennis court. Unfortunately, the stone retaining wall on the Lafayette Street side has been replaced with concrete. The only other alteration to the site is the driveway located on the west and a small parking lot in the rear.

(NPS Form 10-900)

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The Warden's house as it appeared in 1888.

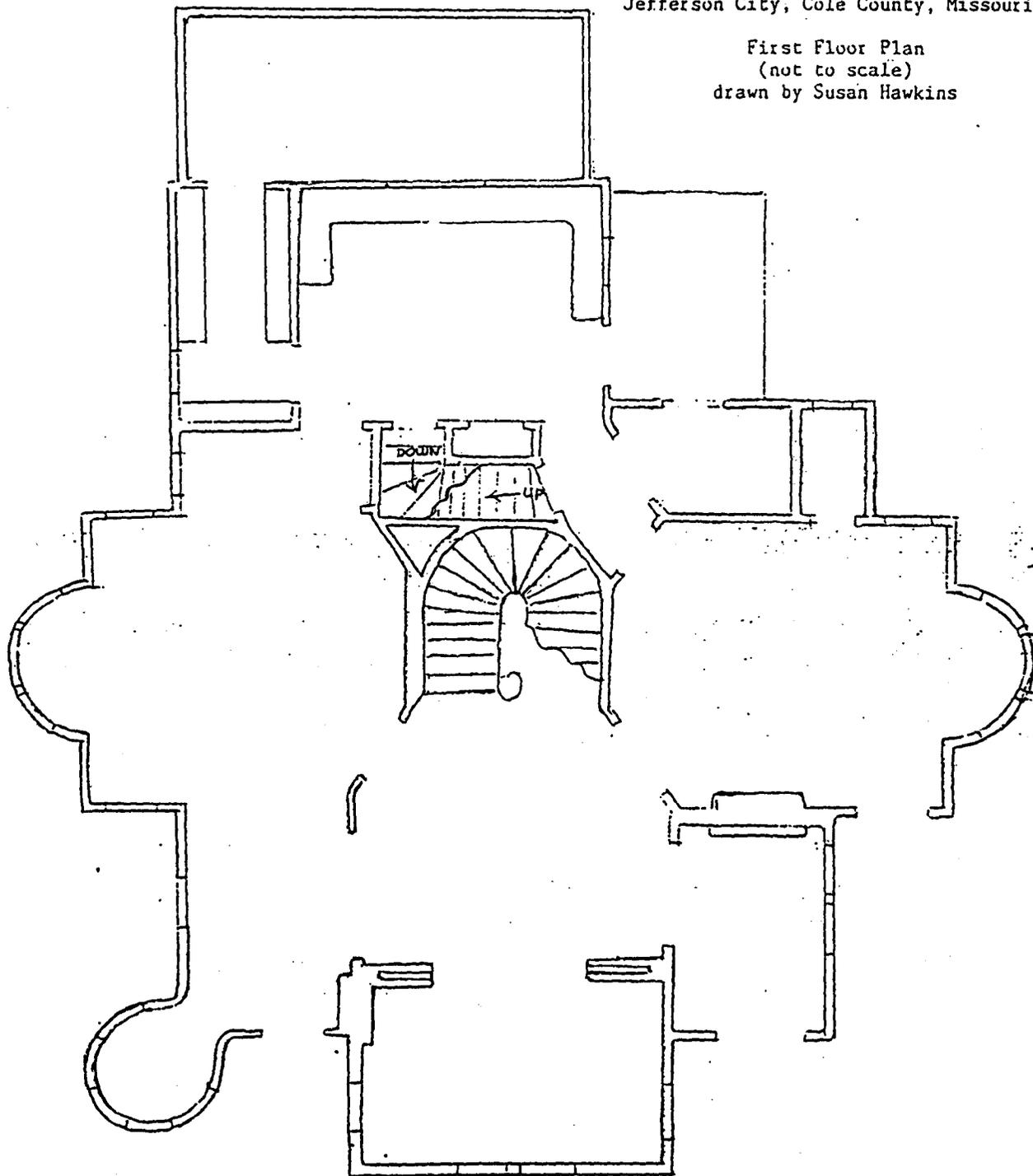
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The Warden's House
700 East Capitol Avenue
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri

First Floor Plan
(not to scale)
drawn by Susan Hawkins



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Summary

The Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A in the area of law and under criteria C in the area of architecture. Designed in 1888 by a well-known Fulton architect, M. Fred Bell, the Warden's house is an intact and representative Queen Anne style house. It was entirely a product of the state prison with all of its materials and work force coming from that institution. Because it is one of only two prison-related buildings eligible for National Register listing, it is significant historically for its association with an old and very important state institution. The Warden's house is in good condition and has only been changed minimally so that it retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location.

Architectural Significance

In the middle of the 19th century, the well-known architect and pattern book writer A.J. Downing initiated a trend in the United States for picturesque, asymmetrical design in residential buildings. Throughout the rest of the century, architects followed Downing's example and promoted a variety of asymmetrical facades. Before the Civil War, most architect-designed houses were based upon European sources, as evidenced by the abundance of Gothic and Italianate houses. Beginning in the 1870's, however, there was a greater emphasis on the artistic effect that resulted in a more uniquely American style. The Queen Anne style provides the best example of this trend towards artistic expression. Popularized by the English architect Richard Norman Shaw, the Queen Anne style in England was roughly based upon the "Old English" style, characterized by tall chimneys, asymmetry, and decorative tile².

American architects became familiar with the English Queen Anne through English architectural magazines that circulated widely in the United States. One of the earliest promoters of the Queen Anne style in the United States was the New York architect, Henry Hudson Holly, who introduced his ideas first in Harper's Monthly and then in an 1878 pattern book titled Modern Dwellings. Holly departed significantly from the English examples to create what he considered to be a uniquely American style that was more irregular and artistic than the English Queen Anne³. Compared to the Queen Anne houses built in the 1880's and 1890's, the buildings that Holly introduced in 1878 were relatively plain and unoriginal. George and Charles Palliser and Robert W. Shoppell promoted

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houses in the 1880's with greater emphasis on arctic effect. To achieve this, these architects exaggerated the external and internal features of the house, varied the designs more, and applied more ornamentation. Today the term "Queen Anne" applies to these late 19th century houses of various scales that display artistic and picturesque features⁴.

The earliest Queen Anne houses were built in the east but the style quickly spread to other parts of the country. In Missouri, as in other parts of the United States, many of the most prominent citizens chose the elaborate Queen Anne style for their houses as indications of their wealth and status.

A prominent Fulton architect, M. Fred Bell, took advantage of the new style's appeal to design fashionable houses for Fulton's wealthy families. Bell practiced architecture in Missouri from 1869 until his death in 1929⁵. Because his practice spanned so many years, Bell had the opportunity to design houses in a variety of popular styles from the elaborate Queen Anne to simple Bungalows. Most of Bell's houses are still intact and line the streets of Fulton's upscale neighborhoods.

M.F. Bell is also responsible for a number of other buildings in Fulton including the Masonic Hall, the old Callaway County Courthouse, the Palace Hotel, the public library, the Chicago and Alton railroad depot, and at least two churches. Another building worth noting is the business office for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, built in 1915. M.F. Bell had corresponded with Alexander Graham Bell in order to establish a telephone system in Fulton. The company opened an exchange in 1882 and M.F. Bell served as the manager until he died in 1929.

Among Bell's other important commissions were the State Hospital and Missouri School for the Deaf buildings in Fulton, and the west side of the Francis Quadrangle on the grounds of the University of Missouri, Columbia⁶. Because of these important state contracts, it is not surprising that the State Penitentiary commissioned Bell to design its Warden's house. The house Bell designed is not likely the first Warden's house that the prison provided since the institution dates earlier to 1836, but it is doubtful that any previous house built for the highest prison official was nearly as grand.

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A newspaper article, written just before the house's completion states, "This will be without a doubt the most substantially built residence in the state, and will vie in beauty at all points with the most stately mansions⁷. At that time, the house appeared quite differently than several years later. The 1888 house, with its crenellated parapet across the roofline and the tower, was reminiscent of fortified castles in Europe and was perfectly appropriate for a prison Warden's residence.

Relatively few alterations in 1899 entirely changed its appearance into a Queen Anne style house. Because of M.F. Bell's ability to design so many different house styles, it is possible that he is responsible for the roofline alterations. On some of his Queen Anne houses in Fulton, Bell applied simple bracketed or dentiled cornices to rooflines and Palladian windows in the gables.

Porch alterations in 1907 changed the house again. Even with its two new porches, the house retained its Queen Anne appearance but became more of an updated version with a porch style that was common on contemporary houses, the four-square, in particular. In its final form the house is still representative of the Queen Anne style with its tower, wrap-around porches, tall chimneys, and irregular roofline.

The interior also retains its historic integrity. The 1888 newspaper article claims that the interior rooms are, "all of good proportions and admirably arranged with a view to convenience". One of the most important features in the Queen Anne house was the stairhall. It was an important fixture and was nearly always in a prominent location. The stairway in the Warden's house is certainly the focal point of the interior. It occupies the very center of the plan and it curves gracefully up from a wide, open reception area. The stained glass above it adds an impressive and unique way of lighting the center of the house.

Another common characteristic of Queen Anne interiors was a room arrangement that provided flexible space. Houses had many interior doors that allowed for the expansion and contraction of usable space. The more elaborate houses, including the Warden's, had many openings off of a central space that could be left open or closed depending upon how many guests a family entertained at one time⁹.

Jefferson City once contained many Queen Anne houses but this may be the only one designed by M.F. Bell. A number of houses built in this style

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are gone now and even more have been altered so that they no longer retain their architectural integrity. The Warden's house retains all of its typical Queen Anne characteristics and provides a distinctive representation of the style.

Historical Significance

This house's association with the Missouri State Penitentiary adds a unique dimension to its significance. A 1900 Jefferson City directory claims that the prison was the largest single institution of its kind in the United States. It also is the oldest state penitentiary west of the Mississippi River. An act of the state legislature established the prison in 1832. Construction of the facility began in 1834 and it was opened in 1836. The institution was a completely self-sufficient complex that included a brick yard, stone quarry, shoe, broom and clothing factories, a library, chapel, cemetery, and an adjoining forty-eight acre farm. In addition it operated a power plant that provided light to the entire prison complex, the Capitol and Supreme Court buildings, the Armory and the Warden's house¹⁰.

The brick yard and stone quarry provided the material to construct all of the institution's buildings. This enabled them to be built at a minimum cost. The buildings were also built by inmate labor which further drove the cost down. For that reason, the actual cost of the Warden's house was \$7,500, out of which \$4,500 was appropriated for the purchase of the lot¹¹.

The Warden's house is the only building associated with the the state penitentiary that can be considered for National Register listing. Only one other building, which is a stone housing unit built in 1868¹², is eligible but prison officials are opposed to its listing. The house is important even without its prison association. It is a grand Queen Anne house that has changed little since 1907. It is completely prison-built and has been associated with that institution until July, 1991. The house is therefore clearly eligible to represent the prison complex on the National Register.

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Notes

1. "Warden's Residence to be Repaired".
2. Girouard, 208-210.
3. Wilson, 74-78; Holly, "The American Style", 267.
4. Clark, 78.
5. "A Brief History of Fulton", "Fulton Architecture".
6. Fulton, Callaway Co. inventory file.
7. "A Magnificent Mansion".
8. "A Magnificent Mansion".
9. Clark, 62.
10. Johnston, 250-251; letter.
11. Johnston, 250-251; "A Magnificent Mansion".
12. letter

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- Girouard, Mark. Sweetness and Light. The "Queen Anne" Movement, 1860-1900. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977.
- Holly, Henry Hudson. "The American Style". The American Architect and Building News 2(Aug., 1877), 267.
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- "Warden's Residence to be Repaired", Jefferson City State Tribune (Sept. 6, 1899), p. 1. transcribed by Mark Schreiber.
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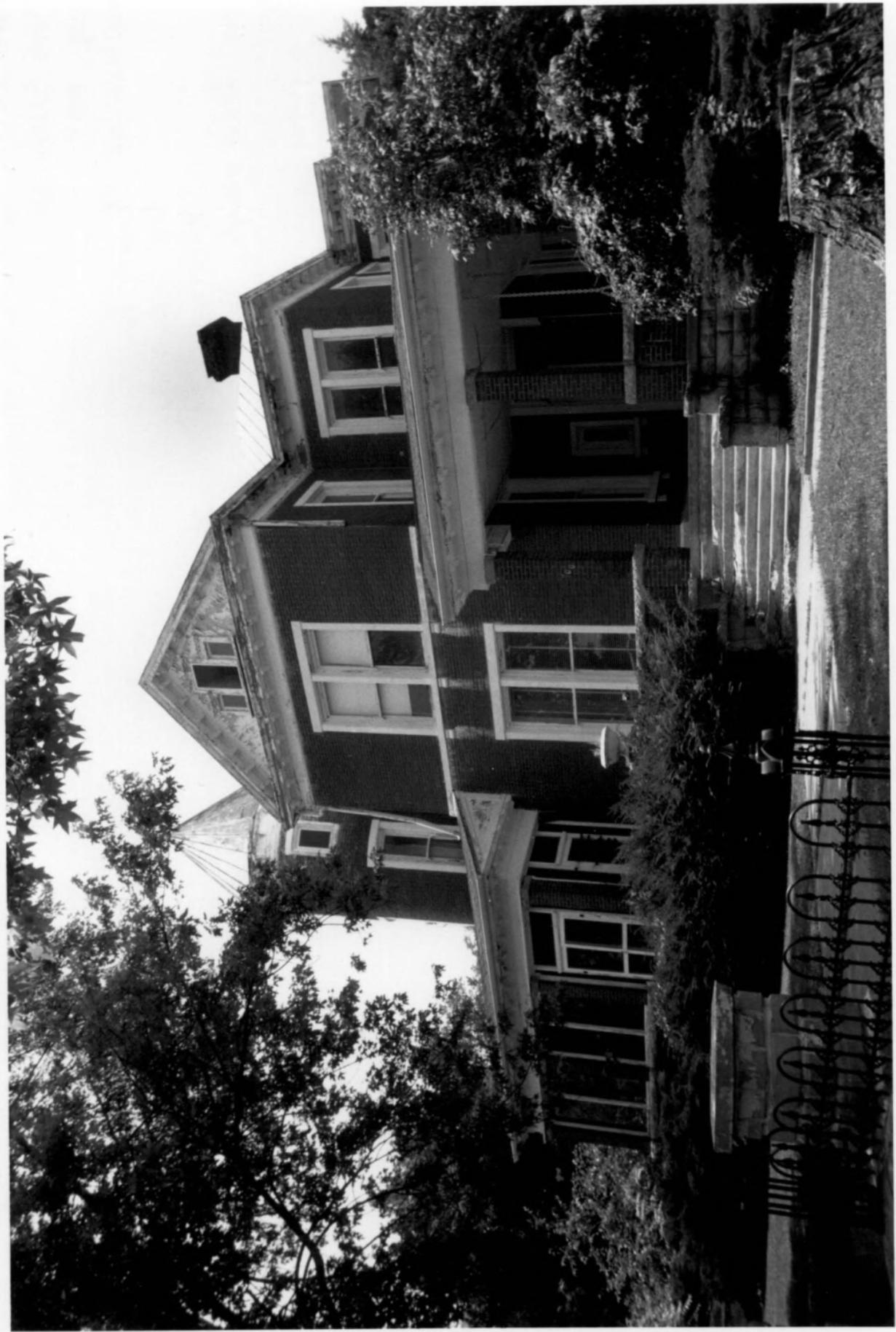
Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Mark Schreiber

June, 1991

Neg. location - Robert Hawkins
103 Jackson St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

View from north

#1



Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Mark Schreiber

June, 1991

Neg. location - Ricert Hawks
103 Jackson St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

View from west

#2



Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Mark Schreiber

June, 1991

neg. location - Robert Hawkins
103 Jackson St.

Jefferson City, MO 65101
view from southwest

#3



Warden's House

700 E. Capitol Ave.

Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri

Mark Schreiber

June, 1991

neg. location - Robert Hawkins
103 Jackson St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101

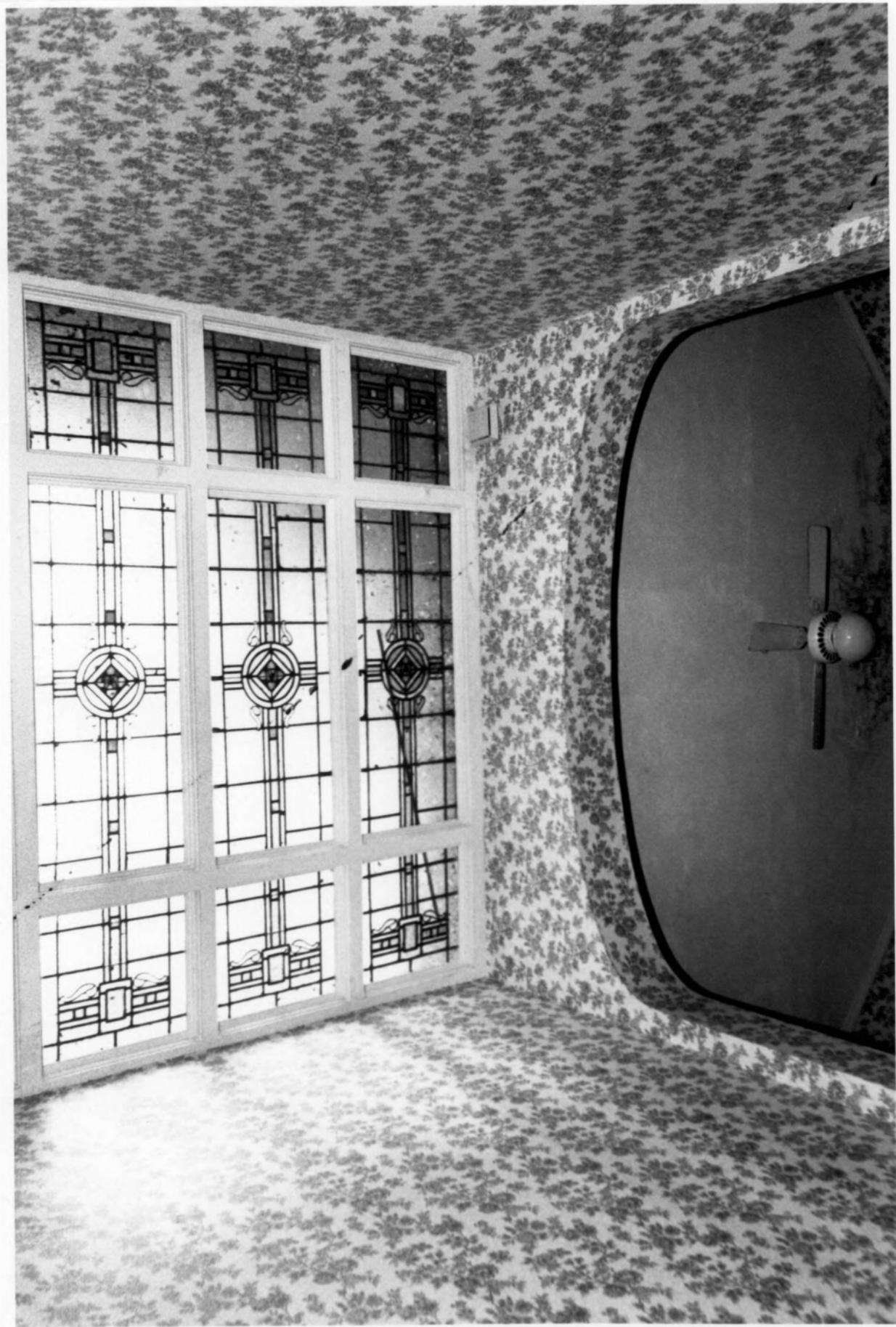
View from southeast

#4



Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Mark Schreiber
June, 1991

neg. location - Robert Hawkins
103 Jackson St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101
window over stairhall
#5



Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri

Mark Schreiber

June, 1991

neg. location - Robert Hawkins

103 Jackson St.

Jefferson City, MO 65101

tower interior

#6



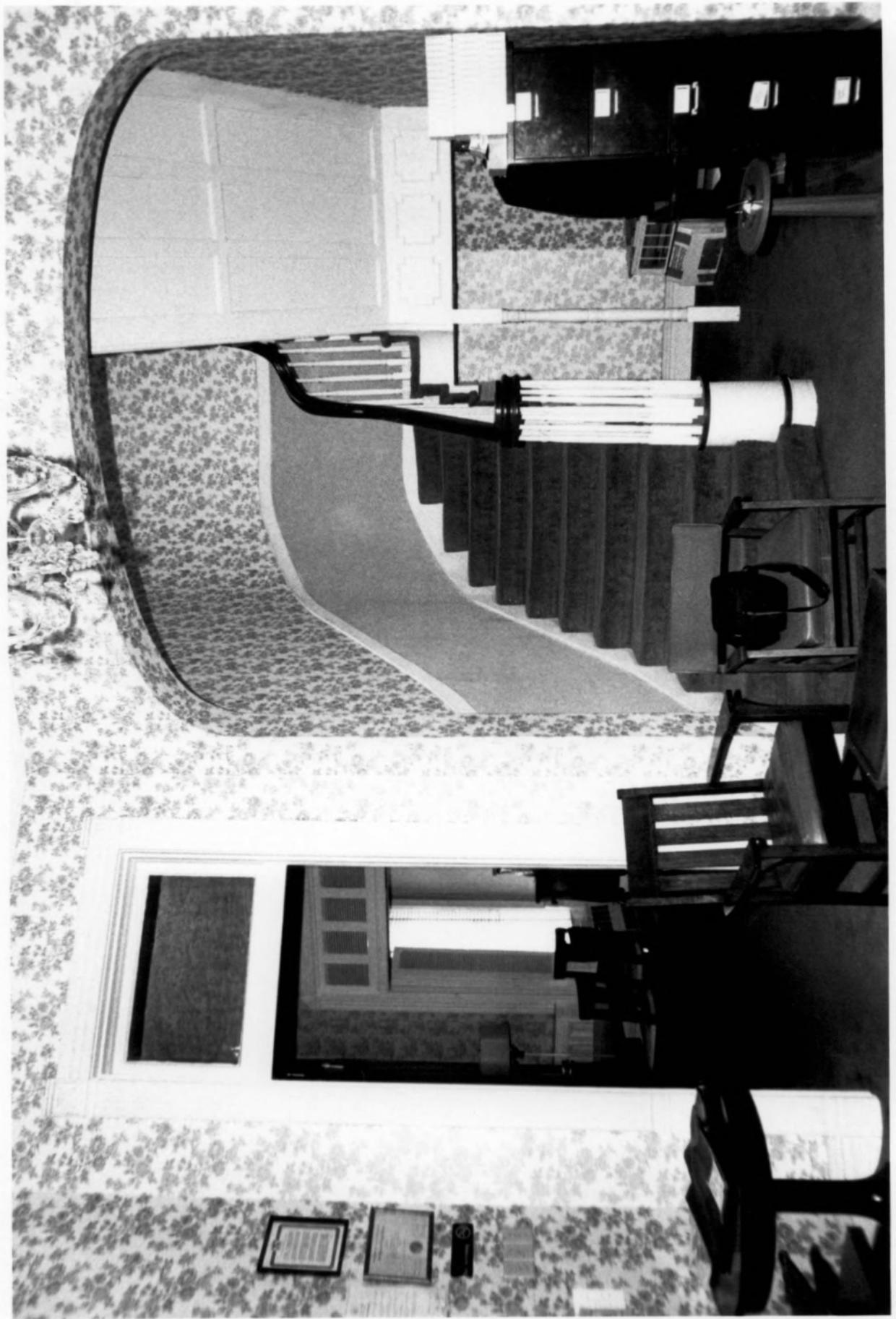
Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's House
700 E. Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Mark Scherker

June 1991

neg. location: Robert Hawkins
103 Jackson St.

Jefferson City. no 65101
Stairway, 1st floor

#7 of 8



MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

700 E. Capitol Ave
Jefferson City, Cole County, MO

Mark K. Schreiber

June 1991

neg. location: Robert Hawkins

103 Jackson St.

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Stairway, from 2nd floor

#8 of 8



